and the wing pattern is very different from *annulatus* Cook from Florida and Georgia.

Chaoborus albatus has been found from Minnesota to Quebec and Massachusetts south to Louisiana and Georgia, and also in Washington. *C. punctipennis* is found in southeastern Canada and probably throughout the United States. These two species and *maculipes* were collected at the same time in light traps in Baton Rouge.

THE IDENTITY OF COLPOCEPHALUM HOFFMANNI ZAVALETA
(MALLOPHAGA: MENOPONIDAE)

In a study of the *Colpocephalum* of the Galliformes (Price and Beer, 1964, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 57: 391–402), *C. hoffmanni* was included as a *species sedis incertae* due to its reported type-host, *Oreophasis derbianus* G. R. Gray (Galliformes: Cracidae). Its described morphology was suspiciously divergent from the other galliform *Colpocephalum*, but no other action could then be taken without available specimens. Recently, however, through the courtesy of Dr. Leonila Vazquez, University of Mexico, I received a ♀ and 2♂♂ of Zavaleta's type-series of *C. hoffmanni* and placement of this species is now possible.

These specimens are morphologically closest to *Colpocephalum fregili* Denny of the Corvidae (Passeriformes) (see Price and Beer, 1965, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 67: 7–14), agreeing in all features but the following: (1) margin of metanotum with 1 long, 4–7 short setae on each side, with median third devoid of setae; (2) ♀ without any anterior abdominal tergal setae; (3) each end of ventral anal fringe of ♀ with 4 conspicuously longer and heavier setae over twice length of adjacent setae; (4) ♂ with 1–9 anterior abdominal tergal setae on each of I–VIII, all setae very short, separated by at least own length from posterior margin of tergite; and (5) last tergite of ♂ same width but longer, 0.15–0.16 mm long vs. 0.11–0.14 ($\bar{X} = 0.12$) mm for *C. fregili*.

Zavaleta (1944, An. Inst. Biol. Mex. 15: 193–211) associates *Colpocephalum hoffmanni* with *O. derbianus* collected on 4 June 1943 (slide available to me indicates Chiapas as locality). In the same paper, she includes *Degeeriella illustris* (Kellogg), *Docophorus incisus* Kellogg, and *Menopon distinctum* Kellogg and Chapman for specimens supposedly from the corvid, *Calocitta formosa azurea* Nelson (Chiapas, 4 June 1943 for the first 2, and only June 1943 for the last). *Myrsidea chiapensis* Zavaleta is described from *O. derbianus* (Chiapas, June 1943) and *C. formosa azurea* (Chiapas, April 1942), the first host being in error. Therefore, it seems most likely that *Colpocephalum hoffmanni* is represented by specimens incorrectly ascribed to *O. derbianus*. The true host is postulated to be a corvid, perhaps *Calocitta formosa*, and *C. hoffmanni* should be considered as a recognizable species within the corvid *Colpocephalum*.—ROGER D. PRICE, *Department of Entomology, Fisheries, and Wildlife, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.*